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ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder is a pure, a marvel of
purity, strength and whiteness. More
economical than the ordinary kind, and can-
not be sold in competition with the quality
of low test, short weight alum or phosphate
powders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAK-
ING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., N. Y.**

Dr. BIGGER'S
HUCKLEBERRY
CORDIAL
The Great Southern Remedy for all
BOWEL TROUBLES
AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

There are very few who do not know of this
great medicine. It is a pure, a marvel of
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BUSINESS CARDS.

A. P. Campbell,
DENTIST,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.
Office over M. Frankel & Sons.

HENRY & PAYNE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
(17) Jan 1-1881

G. E. Medley,
DENTIST,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

Having bought out Dr. H. B. Boone my of-
fice will be in the future over Bank of Hop-
kinsville, corner 1st and Main Sts.

BREATHITT & STITES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.
Office—No. 4 1/2 North Main Street.

The Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
NEW YORK.
The Oldest Life Co. in the United States.
The Largest in the World by more than
\$40,000,000. Greater Life Policies, 15
percent. Below all other companies.
Assets \$10,870,178.51.
Ben J. H. Richards, Agt., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Office—Medley's Block.

F. W. Cook Brewing Co.,
(Successors to Cook & Hlen.)
—BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF—
PILSENER EXPORT BEER.
Office, 914 Up, Seventh St., EVANSVILLE, IND.
Sept. 20-17

BETHEL
Female College.
A Boarding School for Young Ladies.

The spring session will open on Monday,
Jan. 1st, 1887, and continue 24 weeks. Eight
teachers. Terms as heretofore. For catalogue
and information apply to
J. W. RUST,
Hopkinsville.
Tues. 10-17,
Sund. 10-17.

HOME AND FARM.

—Clean tea or coffee cups with scour-
ing brick. It makes them look as good
as new.—*Exchange.*

—A correspondent of the *Breeder's*
Gazette thinks it unwise to feed ensilage
to breeding cattle.

—It is well to remember that the tur-
key must have wide range. Confinement
is death to him. He will show his
gratitude, if permitted to forage, by
hacking most of his living.—*Practical*
Farmer.

—Soda Cake: Two cups of butter,
four of sugar, one of sour cream, one-
half cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonsful
of soda, one of cream-of-tartar, flavor
with nutmeg or vanilla.—*The Caterer.*

—If you want to get the good-will of
your hens, say the *Practical Farmer*, feed
them dry, but corn at night. Heat the
corn in an iron pan or kettle in the
oven, and stir occasionally. No water
if it gets a little charred. It won't do
any harm to give warm water, either.

—Stuffed Potatoes: Mince some cold
meat very fine and season it to taste.
Choose large potatoes of one size and
peel and core them, taking care not to
core them through. Fill them with the
minced meat and put them in a dish to
bake, with a cupful of water and a little
butter or nice beef dripping. If the po-
tatoes are large they will require an
hour to bake; if small, half that time
will be sufficient.—*Boston Globe.*

—Mr. J. J. H. Gregory makes the
statement that the corn plant has the
power of getting its nitrogen from the
air. We have, therefore, but to supply
potash and phosphate to the soil. For
three years the experiment has been
tried upon the poor-soil plots of the
Horticultural grounds. The matter of
the quantity of potash and phosphoric
acid used, we can not get a good crop
without nitrogen.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—More than half of the diseases so
prevalent among farm horses are due
to improper attention to the common
laws of sanitation, and farmers who
save many times the expense of a
properly constructed stable were they
to try the experiment. The animals
that are so closely connected with the
sanitary working of the farm as-
suredly deserve the care and atten-
tion that is usually given them. The
human man will therefore see that they
have light, roomy, well-ventilated sta-
bles, where disease will be far less
likely to enter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Pearl wheat: This is good as a vari-
ation on the oatmeal porridge for
breakfast. Take half a cup of pearl
wheat, two cups of milk and four cups
of water, with a scant teaspoonful of
salt. Let the milk and water boil up in
a saucepan on the stove, then stir in
the wheat and salt. Put the wheat in
the inside kettle of a steamer to cook,
pouring boiling water in the outside
kettle around it. Boil two hours. Let
the steamer stand all night on the back
of the range, and in the morning just
it up gradually just before serving.
This can also be done with oatmeal.—
The Caterer.

SPRING COSTUMES.
A Perpetuation of the Styles Prevailing
During the Winter Season.

New costumes for spring and sum-
mer retain the general effect of those
now worn, with baggy, bouffant skirt
and combinations of two materials.

The principal changes are in the drap-
ery, and in an attempt to lengthen short
skirts, making those of street dresses
barely reaching the ground, while those
for the house touch the floor. The
fashions for the back of skirts, instead
of being abandoned, are increased in
number from three to six, the added
ones being very short, and set in only a
few inches below the belt, so that they
may take the place of the worn main
body of the skirt. The new fashion is
evident, though this fashion is still
used by many French modistes.

The foundation skirt remains about
two yards and a quarter in width. The
lower skirt of the dress material is very
full and straight, being almost a regu-
lar Mother Hubbard skirt, and is the
basis to a greater height below or be-
tween the draperies than in winter
dresses. Sometimes this skirt is gath-
ered all around at the top, and sewed
to the foundation skirt, but in most
cases it is partly plain and partly gath-
ered, or else plaited in white, loose-look-
ing plaits in the sides or behind, or
wherever it is not covered by drapery.

The new draperies are arranged very
long in the front neck, leaving both
sides of the lower skirt uncovered from
the belt down. The front drapery
drapes in a point toward the right side,
being made very wide and full of plait-
ing into the belt. It is then caught up
into the belt, and the skirt falls in a
plait to the foot on the right, leaving
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BIG ATTRACTIONS AT THE

Old Reliable!

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING EMPORIUMS

M. Frankel & Sons,

who keep up their end of town against
ALL COMERS.

Summer Necessities in every kind of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,
At figures that discount all bankrupt and self-worn stocks and so-called
cheap store prices and all this in

New, Fresh, Clean and Desirable Goods.

We take this method of extending our sincere thanks to our many friends
and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the past 20
years. We have, since our establishment in this city in 1860, tried our ut-
most to gain the confidence of the people, by giving them

Good, Honest, Serviceable Goods

for LESS MONEY than they could be bought elsewhere, and by making
plain and true statements and representations in offering these goods.

LARGER STOCK

from time to time, until we now carry the largest and best selected stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Furnishing Goods, TRUNKS AND VALISES

—in Hopkinsville. Our two Store Rooms,
NOS. 13 AND 15 SOUTH MAIN STREET,

are packed with the above mentioned goods. We carry no shoddy or trashy
goods, but sell you good, durable goods, at same prices that you pay for
trashy goods. We have often been asked, "Why don't you handle common
goods?" Our answer is invariably that we find it pays to handle nothing
but first-class goods, and when people want good goods they come to us, and
if they try them once they never fall to try them again; while on the other
hand should we sell a customer an inferior article we would not be very apt
to see him again. It is our aim to gain customers and not retain them. Our
calculation is to sell often at a small margin, which is more profitable than
selling a customer once at large margin and not selling him again.

We offer this month, (June) only,
GREAT BARGAINS,

our entire stock at such Low Prices that
you will be astonished.

We will not endeavor to quote prices for our competitors to copy after,
but ask you to call at our

Mammoth Store Rooms,

Where you can see the goods, examine them closely and see for yourself
that they are as we say

GREAT BARGAINS.

We will not offer you as an inducement, a few Calicoes, Domestic,
Lawn, &c., at cost, but every article in our house will go far below its
value. We have determined to maintain our reputation for

The Original and Only

"LEADERS OF LOW PRICES"

Which we established more than 25 years ago. Our Stock comprises every-
thing in the way of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

Laces, Trimmings, White Goods, Box Suits More Than 50 Styles,
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Notions, &c., Fancy Goods of all kinds.

Ladies' Shoes, Slippers, Parasols, Fans, the largest stock in the city, consist-
ing of more than 100 styles. Clothing, Men's wear of every description.

We do not ask you to buy a Single Dollar worth of Goods from us un-
less you price elsewhere, then we feel confident, you will be very much aston-
ished at our extreme Low Prices. Good honest goods and fair dealing, has
placed us in the lead, and we intend to continue the path we have been going
for so many years and allow none to pass us. Remember we have been
your friends and hope to continue so. We shall in the future as in the past,
offer you nothing unless we can recommend it. A child of 5 years can
trade with us with as much confidence as a grown person, and will be treat-
ed just the same. Notwithstanding, we have reduced the prices consider-
ably in our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

We will continue to give a First-Class Waterbury Watch and Chain with
every purchase of \$15.00 or more for CASH in this department. Again
thanking the Public for their liberal patronage in the past and soliciting a
continuance, we remain.

THE ORIGINAL LEADERS OF LOW PRICES, M. FRANKEL & SONS.

WEATHER SIGNS.

Prophetic Wisdom Which Can Be Found
in Birds and Nature.

The man who is out of doors at sun-
rise can form a pretty accurate opinion
of what the day may be. If just before
sunrise the sky—especially in the west
—is suffused with red, rain generally
follows in the course of the day. In
winter often snow. If, however, it be
frosty weather, the downfall is some-
times delayed. On the other hand, if
the sky be a dull gray, and the sun rises
clear, gradually dispersing the vapors,
it will be fine. If he retires behind the
clouds, and there are reddish streaks
about it will rain. Should the sun
later in the day, shine through a gray,
watery haze, it will probably be a rainy
night.

The sunset is very unreliable. Often
a beautiful sunset will be followed by
a bad day. After a rainy day, suddenly
at sunset, in the far west, will appear
a magnificent streak of crimson (not
copper-color)—this generally foretells
a fine day. A dated hole round the
sun at setting occurs in long-continued
rainy weather. A halo round the moon,
especially if some distance from it, is a
sure indication of downfall at hand.

Rainbows are unreliable, except they
occur in the morning, when rain may
be expected. Sun-dogs and fragments
of prismatic colors during the day
show continued unsettled weather. A
dazzling metallic luster on foliage dur-
ing a cloudless day in summer pre-
cedes a change.

Large piles-up masses of white cloud
in a blue sky during winter indicate
snow or hail. If small, dark clouds
float below the upper ones, moving
faster than they, rain will follow, as it
will, if in the morning, pale brown,
smoke-like clouds are floating about.
Red-tinged clouds, high up at evening,
are followed by wind, occasionally by
rain.

Mists at evening over low-lying
ground or near a river, precede fine
and warm days. If a mist in the morn-
ing clears off as the sun gets higher, it
will be fine; but if it settles down
again after lifting a little, rain is at
hand. No dew in the morning is
usually followed by rain, and a heavy
dew in the evening by a fine day. Rain
follows two or three successive clear
days. A shower of hail in the day-
time is usually followed by frost at
night. If, after rain, drops of water
still hang on the branches and twigs,
and to window frames, the rain will re-
turn, but if it settles down, the wood-
work dries, the weather is at hand.

Stones turn damp before wet; at the
same time it must be observed that the
fact of their doing so does not invari-
ably indicate rain, for they will do so
occasionally before a heavy shower.

Smoke descending heavily to the
ground is the sign of very doubtful
weather.

Objects at great distances, which are
generally indistinctly seen, or even not
seen at all, sometimes loom out clear
and distinct. When this happens, bad
weather or change of wind cues.

A well-known instance of this is the lake
of Wight, as seen from Southsea. If
the opposite shore is clearly seen, there
is rain about to fall. If it is not
blown out and exposed to the outer air,
the wick of a candle continues to
smolder a long time, the next day will
be fine. Green-colored sky betokens
unsettled bad weather, often long con-
tinued.

If, on a fine day, the dust suddenly
rises in a revolving, spiral column, rain
is near.

The howling of the wind indicates,
in most houses, but not invariably, that
rain is near. In some houses,
owing to their construction, the wind
always moans. Wherever the wind is
at the time of the vernal equinox
(March 21 and thereafter), that will
be the prevailing wind throughout the
year.

If the stars appear unusually num-
erous, and the "milky way" very clearly
defined, with the surrounding sky dark,
or if there be a misty appearance over
the stars, rain is coming; while if there
be few stars, and those very bright
and sparkling, in a pale, steady sky,
it will be fine.

Swine, before rain, are unusually
noisy and restless. Swallows in fine
weather will fly high, and at the ap-
proach of rain close to the ground; but
the latter does not hold if it is the day
cold, in which case they hawk very
low.

Common sparrows washing vigor-
ously in a puddle on the road, or at the
edge of running water, is a sure sign
of rain. A hawk who keeps a narrow
in the dry atmosphere of the "bake-
offices," noticed that a few hours before
rain the bird took an imaginary bath,
fluttering, as if splashing water, and
preening her feathers.—*Cassell's Fam-
ily Magazine.*

LONGFELLOW'S YOUTH.

The Discouragements Which the Young
Foot Had to Overcome.

Longfellow once said in speaking of
his own early life and the days at Bow-
doin College, where he and Longfellow
were in the same class, that no two
young men could have been more un-
like. Longfellow, he explained, was a
tremendous student, and always care-
fully careless of his appearance, was
extremely modest, and entirely inap-
propriate at all and entirely incapable
at that period of appreciating Longfel-
low. Later in life a warm friendship
grew up between them, and I find a
little note from Longfellow in which he
says he had had a sad letter from Har-
vorth, and adds: "I wish we could
have a little dinner for him, of two sad
authors and two jolly publishers, no-
body else!"

Of Longfellow's student days Mr.
Fields once wrote: "I hope they keep
bright the little room numbered

